

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Fer Month. estage to foreign countries added. THE SUN. New York City

DAILY, Per Year. SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.

FARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and losque No 10, Boulevari de Capucines

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ion wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in the cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Religious Controversy and Religious inquiry.

The distinguished Roman Catholic theologian who, under the pen name of "Sacerdos." began the discussion of the rights of the clergy of that Church to freedom of thought concerning questions he regards as not distinctively de fide, brings to a close to-day the controversy which was provoked by him.

It is time that the discussion should come to an end, for, unhappily, it has aroused much ill feeling, and only by colunness, courtesy and mutual consideration among the disputants could it be made to serve any good purpose. The odium the logicum which has made eligious discussion so often injurious to the cause of religion, and has defeated so many even honest purposes to enlighten reasonable minds, has again exp sed its ugly front, and instead of an amicable discussion a somewhat bitter controversy has resulted. This we do not say in rebuke of either side, but simply to suggest the impossibility of keeping dispassionate any discussion which involves criticism of tenets and usages and authority accepted and venerated with the passion of religious conviction. The sentiment expressed by "Sacer-

des "and his sympathizers could not have been repressed by us justly, and it would not have been desirable for the Church of which they are able and distinguished priests to prevent the publication of their views. The tendency of thought represented by them is, in many respects, the most remarkable which has appeared in the religious world since the advent of Christianity. It may be said to be indicative of a general religious evolution; but the Christian Church, as the most orthodox of theologians teach and have taught, is always passing through stages of evolution. Nothing can be added to the fund of revealed and inspired truth, according to the orthodox conception, but new light may be let in for its development and interpretation. This opportunity for elucidation and clarification encourages instructed and thoughtful minds to seek to find in old dogmas justification or following a present drift of thought and a method of reasoning which seem to be in conflict with them.

"Sacerdos" and the distinguished Roman Catholic scholar who supported his position wrote as friends and champions of the old faith and order, and not as their critics and enemies, and, obviously, they are sincere in their professions. Their theory is that the Catholic world is needlessly suffering losses because its dogma and doctrine are presented and interpreted in a spirit of resistance to contemporary intellectual tendencies, when actually there is no such contradiction if the germ of inspired truth is expanded into its per-

Is it possible for any such harmony to be? Are not the two rather diametrically and radically opposed? Is it not an attempt to bring together two essentially contradictory views and theories of the world-the religious and the scientific, the supernatural and the natural. faith and practical demonstration? If one miracle is set aside as impossible under natural law, must not the whole supernatural structure of religious faith be tern down also?

The Chri tian religion has its fount in the mira le of the Incarnation. It could not be a religion from Heaven unless its source was supernatural, and in defiance of purely natural law. Otherte no more than a disputable moral philosophy. If the intellect alone, the critical and scientific faculty, is m de the test, the whole supernatural superstructure falls to pieces. It must be taken on faith in the authority of dogma and thus it might happen that events supernaturally proclaimed, or it must be discarded as a final answer to the riddle

Laevitably, therefore, the Church resists any dipolition of the human it tellect merely to solve that mystery or to question the completeness of the solution the Church offers in its dogmas. Roman Catholic correspondents have replied to "Sacerdos" and his fellow critic-sometimes in a rancorous fortunate and unjustifiable-by relegatinfidels. That term has not now the terrors it once had, for it applies not less appropriately to many of the foresense in which the term was used, are infidelity the logic I end of the course they are pursui g? Where else, for example, can those theological students | lems, the question appears to have two land who teach or are taught that the sides. The railroad has its story to tell. miracles on which rests the supernatural- It asserts that 256 trains daily arrive ism of Christin ity are only myths and at the Broad Street Station, and 268 trains legends expressive of the blind search of | depart thence. It declares that only humarity in all ages to find the key to

the my tery of exitence? Feeling thus, we can understand and can excuse the passionate denuncia- sengers daily make use of Broad Street erdos" is so distinguished a representa- departures at West Philadelphia, for gively and essentially Catholic, of teach- treated as a way station. It is a blow say, the prime of life"; but although ings from which he asserts his right and at civic pride rather than an interference "the majority of his years have been the right of all Catholics to be freed. with the convenience of citizens. this disputation in THE SUN. Outside of to support any selfish railroad corpora- swine and roosters, he is a lover of the

It is ended here, but it is irrepressible in the domain of thought. Religious inquiry, as the correspondence of THE SUN amply demonstrates, was never so active and so general as now.

#### Has England Interposed?

According to telegrams from London, Berlin and St. Petersburg, there has been a sudden change of opinion touching the likelihood of war in the Far East. The change is ascribed to the belief that the British Foreign Office has informed the Russian Government that Great Britain deems Japan's demands just, and expects them to be granted. Such a message would naturally be construed as an intimation that if Japan should be driven to war by her failure to secure from Russia the desired assurances with reference to Corea she would not lack an ally; although the Anglo-Japanese treaty does not require the cooperation of the signatories unless the Island Empire should be assailed by more than a single Power.

There is no doubt that England can prevent a war if she is determined so to do. A combination of the British and Japanes: fleets would render it impossible for Russia, even though she were supported as she was eight years ago by both France and Germany, to maintain communication by sea with Vladivestok and Port Arthur. This would be a fatal disability. All of the ree forcements and military supplies needed by the Czar's soldiers at the eastern end of Asia would have to be transported from the depots in European Russia over a poorly built single-track railway many thousands of miles in length. Under such circumstances, how could Russia hope to prosecute successfully a protracted war? Her disastrous experience in the Crimea must have taught her that her financial resources are inadequate to the prosecution of military operations for an extended period, even when troops, food and ammunition have to be moved only a few hundred miles. If Russia should be totally cut off from the sea, and forced to maintain a long struggle with an enemy five or six thousand miles distant, she would bleed to death.

On the other hand, England's cooperation would be of inestimable value to Japan. Assured thereby of absolute American ULYSSES, is the Independent of war might flow in an uninterrupted stream across the narrow strait that separates the Mikado's dominions from the Asiatic Continent. For Japan, fighting under such conditions, the cost of transportation would be relatively insignificant. The drain upon her treasury would be incomparably less than that to which Russia would be subjected. Moreover, with the British Government at her back. any financial shortcomings would easily be made good by loans procurable in London. In a word, Japan would have as a coadjutor not only the mightiest of sea powers, but the supreme money lender of the world.

If, then, the contest could be localized in the Far East, the ultimate result, if Japan should be assisted by England, could hardly fail to be the expulsion of the Russians from the whole region south of the Amur River. The contest, however, could not be thus localized. If sport." Only the racetrack and base-Great Britain should help Japan, the ball stir the languid hours. Admiral French Republic, however reluctant to STIRLING'S blue jackets from the Rainrenounce the present friendly relations how will "cross hate" with the Twenty with its neighbor, would be constrained to throw the weight of its naval and financial resources on the side of its Russian ally. There is reason to believe the infantry pitcher, striking out sixteen a promi e of friendly neutrality, if not with fervor, "the realms of balldom can of actual aid, in certain contingencies. It is true that no naval force that France. Germany and Russia could assemble in Asiatic waters would be a match for the armament which Great Britain and Japan could array against it. The war, however, would not be restricted to the Far East. Every part of England's farscattered possessions and all of her vast ccan-borne trade would be threatened. | the time carelessly, as in the golden It is possible that an attempt would be world: made to execute one of the projects for an invasion of Brit in which are known to have been devised by German and French stuff officers. What is alwise, as Dr. Patton has said it would most certain is that the three Continertal Powers would propose to declare food cortraband of war, with the object of starving their British antagorit into

> England's side. So world-wile and portentous are the complications that might follow test against provocations that have been tending to drive the Japanese to war.

> sul mision. That is a proposal to which

might force us to range our navy upon

# Philadelphia's Railway Troubles.

A highly respectable representative of the citizens of Philadelphia is making spirit which seems to have been un- an energetic protest against the conversion of that metropolis into a way station ing them to the ranks of treacherous between New York and Washington. Because a certain number of through trains now fail to run into that Broad street station in which all good Philamost contemporary scholars of the delphians take great pride, and rush Church, more particularly of Protes- through, or around, the city, with only in the Western East. The preliminary tantism, but also to some extent to a brief stop in West Philadelphia, the Roman Catholic students. In the old cry goes up that the city is being sidetracked. This is, quite properly, an they not all actually infidels? Is not affront to any man of proper pride in the city of his birth or residence.

But, like most great municipal probsixteen trains daily avoid that celebrated structure, seven northbound and nine southbound. It declares that 47,500 pastive. He closes the controversy he pro- an average day, was only 338. Admitting | Don Antonio Navarro, a member of voked by expressing confidence that it all this, it is still easy to see why Philawill result in the elimination, as distinc- delphia is indignant at the idea of being married wealth. He "is in, as one might

these columns it can, and inevitably it tion in an injury to the sensibilities of arts, not least among which he ranks on the platforms of these lecture halls will, go on, with consequences which may good Philadelphians, it is equally im-

whose pride in Philadelphia and the Broad Street Station is general rather stars of which Don Antonio has "frethan specific. A good many people travel every day in the year between drinking the rich red wines of his mother New York and Washington or points country". Senor GALDEZ "has been befurther south. Their special object in | hind the bar." He is a tall Granadian, travelling is not to see the interior of the Broad Street Station. The city itself can be seen to better advantage by going around it than by going into its majestic railway terminal. These people desire chiefly, though perhaps foolishly, to ar- | was a rehearsal at the theatre Thursday rive at their respective destinations in the shortest possible time. An economy of some minutes is effected by regarding Broad street as a spur track from the main line. Some consideration seems due to this group of travellers.

The statistics given by the railway company, together with a hasty review of the time tables, make it evident that the people of Philadelphia have no real ground of complaint of the facilities offered them for transportation to New York. While thousands of through travellers would cordially welcome a train which made no stop whatever between New York and Washington, even at West Philadelphia, what would the Philadelphians say of such a train? The ever increasing travel between the metropolis and the capital makes this by no means an impossibility. Its patrons might be sorry for Philadelphia, but they would also feel a selfish glee

in their own gain. We are sorry for any real wrong which may be done to our neighbors on the other side of the Delaware River, but their complaints seem unwarranted.

# From Manila.

As we open our esteemed contemporary, the Manila Cablinews, for Nov. 17 and Nov. 20, a half humorous air of homesickness peeps from the column of "Societies." Luzon Tribe No. 1, Voluntary Exiles of the Philippines, meets every Friday evening. The antidote stares from the opposite page:

> " Mixed drinks a specialty." "Call and see 'Eddy.' " San Miguel beer on draught." "Open Sunday."

Antidote to "Eddy," that wet universal mastery at sea, soldiers and munitions Order of Good Templars. The Independent Order of Red Men flourishes with many branches. AH Fong, a vellow man, gives an appetite by his de-"Palace by the Pasig, Ocean-Swept Restaurant, Oriente Cooks." The Caloogan Road House, "five minutes' ride on the Dummy line," invites to "a Cosy Retreat in the Heart of the Country. SAM ROWLEY'S screaming farce, "Casey's Reception," is making a big hit at the Orpheum. The "only first class family hotel in the Walled City," modestly sets forth its charms. The Grand Hotel Restaurant Metropole is commodiously situated, "near to everywhere." "Ye hungry folk, visit the Palms and get thy fill." cries Mrs. JACK, culinary pride conquering syntax. "American plan" and American "billiard tables" allure the

eye. In short, coel im non animum. The editor complains of the "dearth of seventh Infantry at the Cuartel Meisic. The Twenty-seventh has beaten the 108th Battery of the Coast Artillery, LOWELL, that Russia has received from Germany of the artillerymen. As the editor says, count upon unanimous patronage, and the national game is a real godsend." There has been some pretty boat racing, with gigs and dingys and cutters, at

the Cavite fiestas. Capt. MAIR, commander of the Pampanga constabulary, has been entertaining his brother officers at the fiesta of San Sebastian in Bacolor. They fleeted

"All the surrounding barries, and even people from further outlying municipalities, flocked into Bacolor on Saturday, and the dance which started on the same night never ended until the morning star rese over that pretty little town on Monday days and all were in high humor. Nothing prettler can be imagined than the fair native damsels, dressed in either latest Parisian ball gowns or cool and picturesque pina waists, dancing slowly and the United St. tes would never assent, gracefully a Rigadon, or a waltz by STRAUSS. The whole affair was a continual chain of pleasure and

And Americans, Spaniards and natives were in the best humor and on the best of terms with one another. The Yap Russit's refusal to heed England's pro- Club, a mysterious order, has just been formed. The persons of Irish birth or descent in Manila have formed a social and benevelent organization. "In the Philippines there are no wrens to hunt on Boxing Day, so the sport of THOMOND and DESMOND will have to be dispensed with; but there will be something doing

> on Thanksgiving night." There was "something doing" in Manila Nov. 19, and fortunately there was plenty of space and a reporter of the good old sort to flop about in it. The literary result is glorious, and we deserve a vote of thanks for disseminating some of it

flourish and brief chronicle: "The dull monotony of the normal day in Manila was relieved, yesterday, by a most sensational affair-nothing less than a genuine Spanish duello fought in the bright light of aboutime.

"The scene of the combat was Santa Mesa race track, and the trate participants were a well known Don, who farms many acres of land at Bacolod Isla de Negros, and a member of the troupe of artistes from Barcelona, at present playing at the

Paz Theatre. "The ingredients which are inevitably associated with a Latin quarrel in the world of netional ro mance were all present-there was the charming schorita-a young lady who has caused the hearts of many young Spaniards, patrons of the Paz, to tions of the learned school of which "Sac- | Station, while the total of arrivals and | throb at the fever pace of awakened passion-the

insult, and the taunt of cowardice." a distinguished family, inherited and passed in the rural atmosphere of the With his letter printed to-day must end Yet, while it is manifestly impossible tiller of the soil and the rearing of cattle.

prove revolutionary in the religious possible to avoid the conclusion that the Hon. WILKINS MICAWBER is not dead. months, are recognized as distinguished people of that city are somewhat unduly | He is in the prime of composition in indifferent to the rights of a good many | Manila. RICARDO GALDEZ is not a performing member of the company, the quently toasted in the mode of Castile, quiet and urbane. Several times he has had trouble with the farmer with a taste for art and red wine. Señorita MATILDE VILLASANTE, of the company, is the third person of the drama. There morning. Don ANTONIO "varied the pastime of observing the drilling of the wearers of the sock and buskin by drinking the red wines of Spain." They went to his head or tongue. There was a scene. Hard words passed. GALDEZ, who kept his temper long, finally struck to make them more efficient every year Don ANTONIO. A challenge followed and | are well rewarded. was accepted. The two men drove together to a spot back of the Santa Mesa racetrack. They had no seconds. They took off their jackets and began a fight with knives:

"Several cuts and passes were made without blood flowing, both parrying well. Then, GALDEZ made a feint at his antagonist's body, and for the moment the Don was thrown off his guard. With the rapidity of a lightning flash, the blade of the actor shot upward, aiming for ANTONIO's face.

"An involuntary slip saved the Don's life-the actor's knife merely cutting the lower lip of his opponent, as the latter reeled backward, and, quickly, recovered his lost balance. "Again the pair faced each other.

"GALDEZ had lost his temper; the Don had recovered somewhat from the effect of his too liberal potations. They closed, blade clinking against blade. GALDEZ broke away, and again tried to stab his man. "He missed-and exerting all his strength, the

Don delivered a sweeping cut at his antagonist's sword arm, and almost severed it, just above the inner part of the elbow. A profuse stream of blood gushed forth, and the actor fell in an unconscious heap on the reddened track.

"The Don bent over him, and endeavored to stanch the wound of his seemingly lifeless victim. At last the actor opened his eyes and breathed heavily-the respiration came in spasmodic gasps. And the close prospect of having a dead man on his hands brought the aggressor to his senses.

"Tenderly he lifted up the almost unconscious form of his foe of a few minutes before and bore him from the scene of the duel. A little way from the course the Don espled a police officer. He hailed him, and the policeman ran forward. In as few words as possible, the Don explained what had occurred-not minimizing by one lota his authorship of the tragic affair."

It is not often that anything happens in Manila. When something does hapscription of his "Merchants' Cafe," a pen, it is sure to be painted brilliantly and at full length.

# The Mussulman and Liquor.

Turkish affairs have been so overshadowed by what is passing in the Far East that a recent very interesting statement in relation to Turkey went unnoticed. A despatch spoke of the increasing tendency to drunkenness among the younger officers of the Turkish Army, who were coming to look on it as a sign of progress and aptitude for Western ideas.

Hitherto inebriety has been characteristic of some older Ottomans, who, having satisfied themselves that they were not violating the injunctions of the Koran which forbid fermented, but say nothing about distilled liquors, went in freely for raki, mastic and other varieties of

alcoholic stimulants. If half that has been stated on the subject is correct, then is the decadence of the Turk remarkable, for sobriety is

a virtue that has till now been a great

redeeming feature of his character.

# The Free Lectures.

Several correspondents have recently written to THE SUN expressing their views on the free lectures to the people. The lectures were fully approved by some of the writers as to the quality of the speakers and the suitability of their topics as a means of popular edification On the other hand, they were adversely criticised by several writers, from one or another point of view.

Approval of the lectures may pass for what it is worth. It is more important that critics should be actuated solely by a desire to improve the service and that criticism of an important and well established feature of our educational morning. Gayety prevailed throughout those two system should not pass unchallenged if it is not based upon accurate statements of fact. The grounds on which the most vital criticisms are based appear, upon examination, to be lacking

in substantiality. One writer, who said that the lecturers are incompetent "with a few exceptions, mentioned the decrease in attendance as proving the decline in public interest. But there has been no decrease in attendance. The number of auditors has religion. not ceased to grow from the first lecture course in 1889 to the sixteenth course just closed. The increase in attendance has never been more marked than in the last course. The attendance in October-December, 1902, was 445,705; during the same period in 1903 it was 475,166, an in-

crease of 29,481. As to the competency of the lecture force, every new lecture, no matter how well established the reputation of the speaker, is passed upon as to its interest and its educational value by four independent critics, each submitting his judgment in writing. Many lecturers naturally do not meet this test and are dropped from the list as soon as their in-

adequacy is ascertained. In spite of the small honorarium of the lecturers, the efforts of Dr. LEIPzigen to secure the best and the most authoritative talent have met with much success. In the three months just closed, forty-three scientific lectures, arranged in courses, have been delivered by some of the best known professors of Columbia University. The faculties of New York, Chicago and Brown universities, of Rutgers and Adelphi colleges, and members of the staff of the Museum of Natural History, the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, the Aquarium, the Zcological Park and other scientific bodies, besides many recognized authorities in the various sciences and arts. have also been prominent on the programme. Every candid person will say that at least fifty or sixty of the men and women, most of whom have appeared on the platforms of these lecture halls

in their respective specialties

One of the critics says that "the free lecture course is open to criticism because of the neglect of American topics." An examination of the list of lectures given in the last year proves that American topics are the first thing considered in arranging programmes. We find 66 lectures on American history, 10 on American biography, 97 on the descriptive geography of North America and 38 on American literature. Here are 220 different lectures on American topics, most of them delivered many times during one year.

This city is not spending from \$60,000 to \$80,000 a year on this branch of its e lucational system without getting good return for its money. The free lectures have their imperfections; but the efforts

In the present condition of Southern sentiment it certainly does not look as if any Democratic Senator from that part of the Union will be read out of his party for voting like an American to ratify the Canal treaty with Panama.

New York's annual French Ball has been abandoned. Yet we have been accusing the New Yorkers of being the merriest people on earth.—Rochester Herald.

That is just why it is abandoned.

# UNCLE SAM'S POST OFFICE. Interesting Facts About One of the Great-

est Business Concerns on Earth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the annual stocktaking on June 33, 1903, the position and the year's work of Uncle Sam's Post Office Department were as follows: Number of post offices:

11134 01033
Second class 1.108
Third class 3,640
Pourth class69.041
Total 74.031
Fotal receipts for the year
Potal expenses for the year\$138,784,487
Excess expenses over receipts \$4,560,014
Money orders Issued 47,171,952
Money orders paid
Potal money orders handled 94.776.915
Representing total value of
Letters and parcels registered 25,951,178
Collected for registration fees \$1.791,148
Pieces mail matter opened at the dead
letter office 8,895,205
Containing checks, drafts, &c \$1,493,563
Pieces restored to owners unopened 1 257,547 Issued to postmasters:
ostage stamps
Books of stamps 9,529,240
Stamped envelopes 904.213,250
Newspaper wrappers 44.440.750
Postal cards 770,657,950
reight cars to transport above 568
Total pieces of matter malled
Total weight of matter mailed by news-
papers and news agents, pounds 509,537,962
falled by publishers, free, pounds 36,305,884
Cost of rural free delivery \$8,011,635
Sumber of rural free delivery routes and
carriers 15,119
the of alter from delivery service \$10.997.098
Sumber of city letter carriers
Sumber of clerks in railway mail service 10.418
ost of railway mail service \$11,228,845
We have arrived at these gigantic results
by the following stages, quoting the past
wenty-seven years
Revenue.         Expenditures.           876
876\$28,000,000 \$33,000,000
880 33,000,000 36,000,000

85	42,000,000	50,000,000
90	60,000,000	65,000,000
95	76,000,000	86,000,000
00	102,000,000	107,000,000
03	134,000,000	133,000,000
And all this has gro	wn from 903	post offices
1800, with total rec		

editorials in THE SUN of Dec. 21 and 24 on "The Proposal to Extend the Interstate Coming the remarks of Mr. R. W. Higbee, are very much to the point. This amendment is to enable the commission to make the rates or transportation regardless of the rights of the owners of the property. There are thousands of millions of dollars invested in railroad securities by estates, by widows and orphans, by the rich and the poor. The bond and shareholders run up into the hundreds of thousands, and if the proposed amendment becomes a law the future dividends on this property will largely depend upon the judgment or good will of this com-

Never in the history of railroads have the rates been so low as at present. Never have the agricultural States been so prosperous as now, and yet they would be glad if they could get their produce transported to market for little or no profit.

Mr. Higbee seems to think it adds to the fustice of the demand because so many State Legislatures and associations have sent in petitions praying for it. I venture to say ten times as many people would join to have the price of groceries regulated by a com-It is no great thing to show that a large number of people are willing to profit at some one else's expense. CHARLES B. WHITING.

# Hammurabl's Code.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Prof Carl Lehmann, in the December number of murabi's Code, makes the date of it 2164 B. C., and says: "In marked contrast to the Law of Israel the most striking feature is independence of the code, as such, of

As I never like to accept the statement of any writer, particularly if he be a uniprofessor, without verifying it, I took up Dr. Hugo Winckler's German version of the code to see whether Dr. Lehmann agreed with him or not. I found that the two writers disagree even in giving the date of the code, for Winckler makes it 225) B C. I find also that Dr. Lehmann himself in the very article which I have been reading gives nine instances of reference to religion in the laws of the Babylonian King. Yet the good doctor does not seem to be aware that he is contradicting himself.

contradicting himself.

He also mysteriously omits two passages in the code which expressly mention God and the sanctity of an oath, certainly a religious subject. They are numbers 107 and 120 in Witckler's German version. Besides the preface to the laws inscribed on the stell repeats again and again the names of the gods of Babylon and distinctly says that Hammurabi, the Prince, "called by B l," that is by God, acted in their name and by their authority. contradicting himself

Is by God, acted in their name and by their authority.

In the face of these notorious facts why In the face of these notorious facts why In the face is that the save should assert that the code was "independent of religion?" The fact is that the name of God and the influence of religion are as frequently found in this code as in the Ten Commandments of Moses.

Moral: Don't trust university professors, especially if they be anti-r licious, until you have verified their statements.

New York, Dec. 23.

#### Finances of a World's Fair From the Scientific American

The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 does failure after all. At the last meeting of the board of directors a final dividend of 4.65 per cent. on the capital stock was declared. The dividend is equal to 4612 cents per share. The shareholders were paid a dividend of \$

per share soon after the exposition closed. With this coming distribution, the return from an invest ment of \$10, the cost of each share, will be \$2.46. In Country Life in America, for January the

remarkable photographs illustrating "In the Duck-ing Blind" will attract attention. The articles seem to be unusually practical; they tell how to raise for profit violets and peaches, how to build a cheap greenhouse and a telephone and a suburban home. Mr. H. C. Merwin talks about the horse

# COURSE OF FREE LECTURES. They Will Begin on Monday Evening, Jan.

4-The Lecturers and Their Topics The programme for the second course of free lectures given under the auspices of the Eoard of Education has been arranged by Dr. Henry M. Leipziger The lectures will begin in all the boroughs on Monday evening, Jan. 4, and continue for two months.

Among the lecturers will be Dr. Myric N. Bolles, Dr. William Campbell and Bradley Stoughton, who will give demonstrations on metallurgy Tuesday evenings; Dr. Frederick Sykes, six lectures in "English Writers of the Nineteenth Century" Monday venings at Public School 3; Prof. Adolph Cohn, six lectures on great French writers. Wednesdays at Public School 54; Prof. Henry E. Crampton, six lectures on "The Principles of General and Human Evolution:" Prof. Alfred Vane Churchill and Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia, on "The History of Civilization," and Dr. Curtis Hidden Page.

Hall, on Saturdays; Prof. Peckham of Adelphi College, eight lectures on practical chemistry Thursday evenings at the Educational Alliance, and Prof. E. R. Von Nardroff of Erasmus Hall High School eight lectures on "Heat as a Mode of Motion."

Prof. Charles Zenblen of the University of Chicago will co ne here to give a course of lectures on "American Municipal Progress." Wednesday evenings at the Harlem Y. M. C. A., and Prof. Frederick D. Kershner of Maryland will speak Thursday evenings at Public School 5, on "The Dramas of Shake peare."

of Shake peare."

Many prominent lecturers not identified with colleges will be heard, among them Prof. Earl Barnes, eight lectures on "The History of Education as Related to the History of Civilization." Fridays at the West Side Auditorium: Willis Fletcher Johnson on "American Expansion." Fridays at the Wadleigh High School; Dr. Frederick A. Cook, on his experiences in the Antartic region, Saturday, Feb. 20, at Public School 23; Cyros C. Adams, on "New Things About Africa." Feb. 29 at Public Public School 23; Cyras C. Adams, on "New Things About Africa," Feb. 29 at Public School 44; Prof. Henry E. Northrup on "The Homes and Habit: of the French People," Feb. 26 at Public School 52; Dr. J. Russell Smith of the University of Pennsylvania on "Studies of European Life," at Public School 54 on Jan. 30 School 54 on Jan. 30.

John M. Evans will tell about the building of the Williamsburg bridge at the Young Men's Institute; Prof. McKay will about the Williamsburg bridge at the Young Men's Institute; Prof. McKay will be about the Williams and Redicativity." at

Young Men's Institute; Prof. McKay "repeak on "Radium and Radioactivity" at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall; Charles M. Fuller on "The Panama Canal and Con-M. Fuller on "The Panama Canal and Conditions on the Isthmus" and Herbert L. Bridgman on the St. Louis Exposition at the American Museum of Natural History. The history and development of New York city will be dicussed by Dr. Frank B. Kelley and G. F. Greene during January and February. Many lectures on physiology and hygiene and the care of the body will be given in the crowded districts of the city, and, in addition, lectures first sid to the injured, with practice, allusid to the injured, with practice. allus-At Bethany Church, Dr. John B. Huber will

talk on the prevention of consumption, and Dr. Edward B. Coburn on the care of the eyes. At Columbus Hall, Dr. John Douglass will give nine lectures on the 102,000,000 107,000,000 107,000,000 107,000,000 107,000,000 103,00

### PHILIPPINE BOND ISSUE. Some Points to Be Settled Before Bids Will Be Called For.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-Secretary Root and Col. Clarence Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, had a conference to-day in regard to in the issuing of \$ .200,000 of Philippine Government bonds for the purpose of raising money to pay for the friars' lands. Plans for the sale of the bonds are

under consideration by the War and Treasury departments. No formal announce-ment of the date when bids will be opened has been made, but it has been suggested that the opening take place on Jan 11 and that the bonds bear date of Feb. 1. It was said at the War Department this afternoon that some points still remained to be settled with Secretary Shaw before the circular calling for bids can be issued. A tentative circular was prepared to-day for distribution, but was held up owing to a failure on the part of the Treasury Department to agree to certain provisions desired. ment to agree to certain provisions desired by Secretary Root. These provisions re-late to the payment into the Sub-Treasury in New York of the purchase money for the bonds and the payment by the Treasury of the interest as it becomes due.

# The Jags and Jaguars of Brazil.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the last two Sunday numbers of THE SIN I found two articles which are particularly interesting to me, as I have spent the greater part of my life in South America. Permit me a few words in relation to those articles. The first article has the title "Jagless Booze,"

and the writer of it says the beverage called "yerbe mate" is not only stimulating, but "when once drunk it sets up the habit and thus cuts the ground from under the feet of the beer or whiskey habit." "Yerbe mate" (Spanish), "herve mate" (P. rtu-guese), "llex Paraguensia" (Latin), grows wild in the Southern States of Brazil, in Paraguay, and in Argentine. The natives of those countries, so far as memory goes, have always drunk "yerbe mate" in various forms—in cities and towns with cream. mlik, sugar, and far away from civilized plats without any addition. That it reduces the desire for beer, walskey, tea, coffee and tobacco seems to me a dream. Those who drink "yerbe mate" are as fond of the above mentioned atimulants as any mortal met by me in this or other countries visited. To a cup of "jagless booze" most people have the habit of adding a "few drops" of whiskey, or rum, and thus acquire a regular "jag." That mixture is said to be excellent in case of a cold. About the other article, headed "Wild Beasts Not Yet Caught." Among the various beasts which the author says have not yet been caught he menti ins "a new species of jaguar," a "big black fellow, and tremend usly fierce. Nobody," says he, "has ever taken one alive." That's another dream. Down in Brazil, in the State of Paran you will find a whole lot of those herce animals in the woods, on the camps, near farms. As they catch and kill cattle, the farmers from time to time make up "grande caca" (blz hunting), par-ticularly against that animal; and I tell you the hunting is seld in without success. On the return black skins, and some parts of delicious meat. Now, if you wish to convince yourself of my statement's correctness, please communicate with the "Museum Paranaense é Zoo, em Curitiba, Brazil, Estado do Paran ." The authorities of that "zoo" would tell you that there is in one cage a black, flerce jaguar, "tigre negro" in Portuguese, o tiger" in English. If the fellow I saw many times is dead I am sure another of the same species is w I saw many times in his place. JERSEY CITY, Dec. 25.

#### Government Officials and Passes From the Springfield Republican.

Still another United States official has been acct ientally expused as the recipient of railroad favors.
The lecturer S. T. Ford, who died suddenly last week on a New York ferryboat, was found to have in his pockets Pennsylvania Baliroad passes issued in his pockets remissively harroad passes issued to his nephew, A. L. Dryden, Assistant United States Treasurer at Philadelphia. It is a fair question to ask whether practically the whole United States
Government, from the President down, does not ride at the expense of the railroads and conseStates, minus the Southern States, is, then, elmost quently is under obligation to the railroads.

# SENATOR WARREN'S LEASE.

Gen Parne Sars It Will Not Be Cancelled Intil New Building Is compe ed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 - Senator Warren of Wyoming, who, it was recently "discovered" by officers of the Post Office Deparment, had violated a section of the revised statutes in leasing the post office premises in Chevenne, Wvo., to the Government called at the Department this morning and had a long tak with Postmaster-General Payne. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Payne announced that on the completion of the Federal building now in course of construction in Chevenne the lease for Senator Warren's property would be cancelled. This will probably not be done before July 1, 1904, and in the mean

yester far re

in No

tain

spite

Operamake How ise your "No under tra a

seaso the 1

to all

make as I I was be me

ment

sition the t memi

mem member the member

playe to ha report enous centhicould the s play plan, orche wing would so fo their

paid chesti gaged appea

For i tryin waste

ing a That hears that

nume realiz

time the post office will remain at the present site, which is considered very desirable. According to the Postmaster-General, the lease for the building in Cheyenne was made by H. Sapp, Senator Warren's agent. Mr. Warren was not in Cheyenne when the transaction was made, in April, 1899, and the whole matter was carried on without his

Curtis Hidden Page.

Prof. Mary S. Woolman of Columbia will give a course of lectures at the Baron de Hirsch Trade School on "Household Arts and Modern Industries," Wednesday evenings, and Miss Helen M. Day of Teachers' College will lecture Tuesday evenings at Public School 157, on "Cooking."

Among others enlisted are Prof. Bristol of New York University, on "Bermuda Life" and the "New York Aquarium"; Prof. John S. McKay of Packer Institute, on "Recent Discoveries in Physical Science and Their Bearing on Present Theories of Matter and Energy," at St. Bartholomew's Hall, on Saturdays; Prof. Peckham of ment for \$500 when the original lease expired in 1899, and after an investigation it was decided to lease the present site. The records show that the fact of Senator Warrecords show that the fact of Senator Warren's ownership was known at the time. The lease for the jest office premises in Cheyenne, which will be cancelled on July 1, or a year or two years from that date, if it takes that time to complete the Federal building, under the specific terms of the law covering the case is void from the date of "discovery." According to officers of the Department this discovery was made Thursday afternoon. It is not improbable that Assist at Attorney-General Robb will be called on for an opinion as to whether the Postmaster-General con continue at his pleasure a lease that is void under a special provision of law. The Postmaster-General evidently takes the view that the lease is just as good and The Postmister-General evidently takes the view that the lease is just as good and binding now as it ever was, notwithstanding the law in the case and the admitted facts of Senator Warren's lessorship, for the remarked to-day that it would be no use to hurry things and move the post office before the Federal building was completed, as "the Department must give three months notice anyhow." Mr. Paine did not explain how this was necessary when the lease was void under the statutes.

## RIIS'S LABORS BEAR FRUIT. Sanitary Housing Company to Erect Sani-

tary Houses for Washington's Poor. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-The recent visit to Washington of Jacob A. Riis and his public uttarances concerning conditions in the slums of the capital city have already borne fruit. Within a few days the Sanitary Housing Company of the District of Co-lumbia, which has for its purpose the bet-terment of the conditions of the Washington poor who are forced to live in unsanitury dwellings, will begin the erection of cheap but sanitary dwellings, and does not expect to make a "murderous interest" on its capitul, as Mr. Riis called the 20 and 25 per cent, that Wasi' at a landlords manage to clear per annum of to slum property. age to clear per annum out of slum property. Surgeon-General George M. Sternberg. U. S. A., retired, is the moving spirit in the Sanitry Housing Company, and among cthers interested financially and otherwise are former Secretary of State John W. Foster, Col. George Truesdell, John Joy Edson, Dr. George M. Kober and many well known business men. The company will not be incorporated until \$50,000 or more hose been subscribed Con Start. more has been subscribed. Gen. Starn berg has received a letter from former Secretary Foster indorsing the scheme and offering to take \$5,000 worth of stock Three per cent. a year is the limit of the dividends that the company expects to pay. Anything above that figure will be used in building new houses or in making repairs and adding to the comfort of patrons

### COMPLAINT OF OIL SHIPPERS. They Allege the Exaction of Unjust and Unreasonable Rates.

generally.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day received the complaint of the Fred G. Clark Company of Cleveland against the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, alleging the exaction of unjust and unrea-sonable rates on shipments of oil in tank sonable rates on shipments of oil in tank cars from Struthers and Pittsburg to the Hooven & Allison Company of Cleveland.

The complaint says that although the petitioner owned the cars in which the oil was shipped and there was no transfer or delay in the shipments, demurrage charges of \$9 and \$11, respectively, on the two shipments were made. The company requests the Interstate Commerce Commission to order the refunding of the alleged overcharge and to prevent the exleged overcharge and to prevent the exaction of the alleged unjust rates.

# ROBBED THE NAVAL MAIL. Sailor of a Torpedo Destroyer Caugh With Marked Money on Him.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 26.-Rae Rose, a third class yeoman on the United States torpedoboat destroyer McDonough, at the Naval Academy, has been placed under arrest on the charge of r. bbing the United States mail, and is in double irons in the

brig.

Rise was the mail carrier for the ship and for a me time has been suspected by several of the men of tampering with the mails. A decey letter was sent with a two-dellar note included, the note having been mailed. It was suspected that Ross had not mailed the letter, and he was searched and the two-dellar note was found on him.

## Gunboat Vicksburg Ordered to Cores. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- Rear Admiral Sti ling telegraphed the Navy Department

to-day that he had o deled the gunboar Vicksburg to Chemulpo, Co ea, in response to the request of United States Minister Allen for a wa ship to protect American inte cets during the internal troubles in the Hermit kingdom. The Vicksburg left Shanghai for Chemulpo to-day

From the Medical Record.

the Insane at Washington, D. C., in his "Geograph cal Distribution of Insanity in the United States, takes the ground that "the proportion of insane is highest where we find the greatest congestion of population, and therefore where the stresses incident to active competial nore most severe." Regarding the negro. Dr. White says he remains you will see carried on the farmers' shoulders, black skins, and some parts of delicious meat.

Sane despite his unaryging as he remains in the country, his instural home, but falls when, thrown upon his own physical and mental resources, he enters the strife for existence in Northern cides. "In Georgia there was timsone negro to 1,764 of the colored population in 1880, while in New York the ratio was 1 to 333, or almost exactly the same ratte as for the white population. In the industrial States of the East insanity is very common. In Massachusetts, for example. there is I insane person for every 848 of the popula tion, while in Virginia the proportion is i in 513 of population, in Arkansas I in 939 and in Texas I in 950. In the United States, omitting the South-ern States, there is I insane person to each 542 of population, but in the Southern States the proportion is 1 to 1,277. "In Alabama, Arkansas, Plorida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louislana, Mississippi North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texa and Virginia we find the ratio of colored insan 1 to 1.277, while for the whites in the same territors it is 1 to 456. In other parts of the United Stat the ratio of colored insone as shown by the Tent Consus was 1 to 542, while for the whites it was